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India

Agricultural Situation

Monsoon Wrap-up Report

2005

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Report Highlights:

Despite an overall normal monsoon, this year's monsoon season (June –September) was characterized by wide seasonal variations, which is likely to have a negative impact on production for most kharif (fall and early winter harvested) crops.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Unscheduled Report
New Delhi [IN1]
[IN]

There was a considerable improvement in the monsoon activity in September, following a poor performance in August. A low-pressure area formed over Bay of Bengal on September 17 intensified into a cyclonic storm resulting in heavy rainfall over Andhra Pradesh and parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, and subsequently over northwest India. Most regions of the country received excellent rains during the weeks of September 14 and 21. Through September 30, the cumulative rainfall was normal or excess in 32 out of the 36 weather subdivisions. The four weather subdivisions which received below normal rains were Bihar, Jharkand, Assam and Meghalaya, and Nagaland and Mizoram. The all India area-weighted rainfall during June 1 to September 28 was 872.8 millimeters, only 1 percent below the long period average (see Figure 1).

Despite an overall normal monsoon, this year's monsoon season (June –September) was characterized by wide seasonal variations (see Figure 2), which is likely to have a negative impact on the production for most *kharif* (fall and early winter harvested) crops, like rice, coarse cereals, pulses, soybeans, peanut, and cotton. Due to the late onset and advancement of the monsoon, rainfall activity during the first three weeks of June was subdued, delaying planting operations of most crops. The monsoon became active by the third week of June and continued to be until the end of July. In August, the monsoon was subdued with the possibility of a drought looming large over many parts of the country. The monsoon revived again in early September, improving the rainfall scenario. However, heavy rains and floods in several parts of the country brought by a cyclonic storm over the coast of Andhra Pradesh caused damage to standing crops like rice and cotton, although improving the planting conditions for *rabi* (winter season) crops like wheat, rapeseed, pulses, and rice.

The government's initial planting report shows that area coverage for most *kharif* crops this year is ahead of last year, except for peanut and soybeans. (See <http://agricoop.nic.in/ncfcweather/NCFC19Sep/NCFC19Sep05.htm>). Copious September rains helped to replenish water tables in major irrigation reservoirs, which should prove beneficial for the *rabi* crops, particularly wheat.

The government's first advance production estimate of *kharif* crops (with last year's fourth advance estimate within parentheses) in metric tons are: rice - 73.83 (71.67), sorghum - 3.9 (4.04), pearl millet - 7.79 (8.11), corn - 12.17 (11.6), pulses - 4.98 (4.95), peanut – 5.94 (5.33), soybeans – 6.58 (7.51), cotton – 15.9 (17.0) ¹, sugarcane – 257.72 (232.32). These estimates will undergo several revisions before the government finalizes them.

¹ In million bales. GOI estimates are typically much lower than the trade estimate, which post follows.

Figure 1

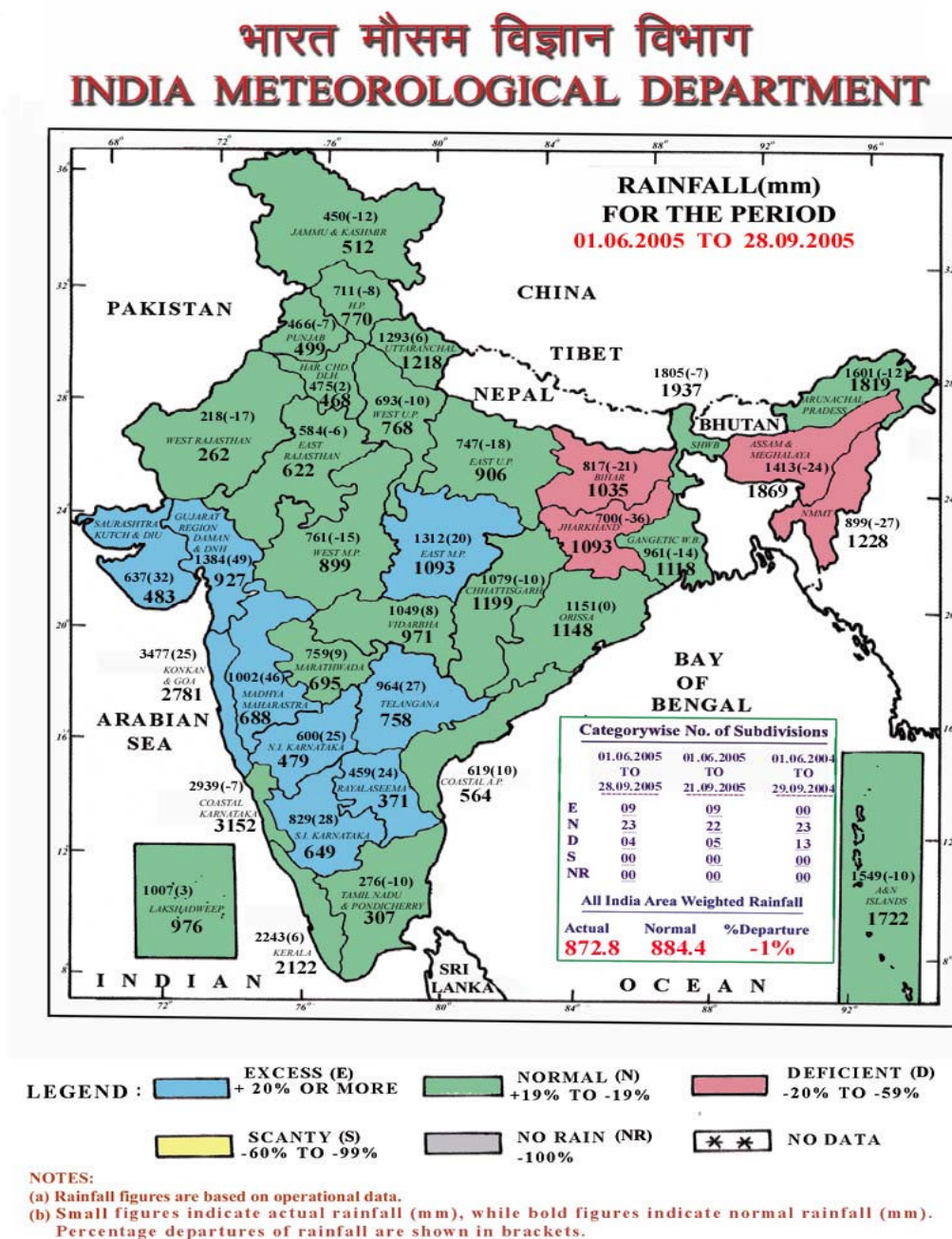
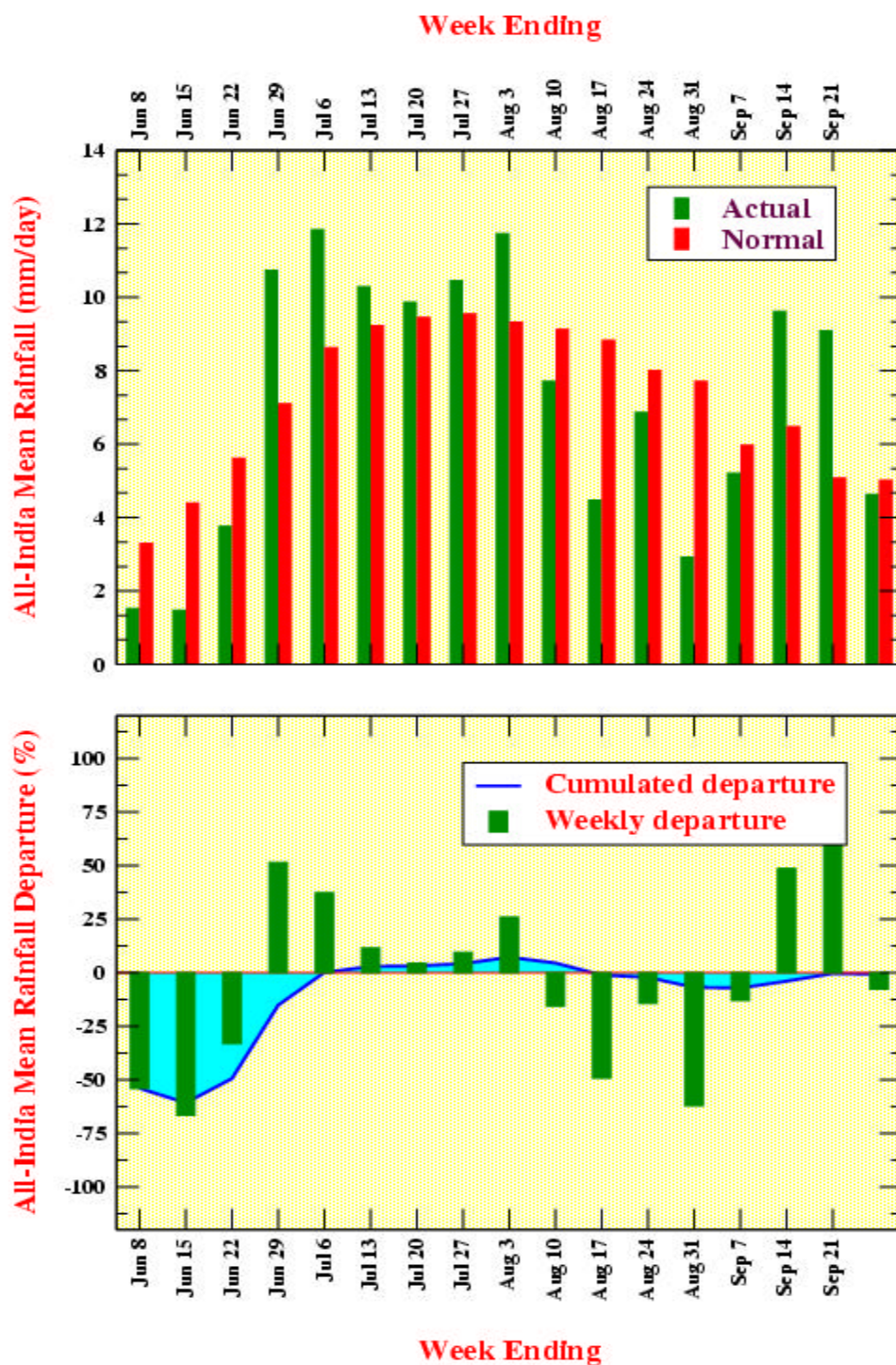


Figure 2



Source: Monsoon Online by David B. Stephenson, K. Rupa Kumar, E. Black and J.V. Revadekar. (www.tropmet.res.in/~kolli/MOL/index.html)